

INTRODUCTION TO DENTAL ANATOMY. By James Henderson Scott, D.Sc., M.D., L.D.S., F.F.D.R.C.S.I., and Norman Barrington Bray Symons, M.Sc., B.D.S., L.D.S. Fourth Edition. (Pp. 406; figs. 257. 50s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1964.

THE necessity for a fourth edition of this book within twelve years of its first publication testifies to its justifiable popularity and the authors have taken advantage of this new edition to bring the text completely up to date. An introductory chapter has been added to the section on the development and histology of the dental tissues to give the student, before getting immersed in details, a clear understanding of the basic structure of the elements composing these tissues and the chapter dealing with the relationship of structure and function has been considerably enlarged. Some twenty new illustrations have been added and the bibliography brought right up to date—many references being to work published only a few months before the book itself. This new edition strengthens the claim of the work to be a standard text for both under-graduate and post-graduate students.

P. J. S.

PATHOLOGY. By J. L. Pinniger, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 262. 15s.) Concise Medical Textbooks. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1964.

PATHOLOGY embraces both general pathology in the whole of the functions and structural changes produced by disease in the various systems of the body. Even the larger textbooks reflect only the varying opinions of their writers on what it is possible to omit. Short books such as this represent very gallant attempts to present as much factual data as possible. This balanced presentation may help the student who already has some understanding of the subject to revise it, but it cannot be adequate as a textbook and it cannot develop the critical judgment of the reader.

HOW TO USE A MEDICAL LIBRARY. By Leslie T. Morton, F.L.A. Fourth Edition. (Pp. 66. 12s. 6d.)

EVERYONE who uses a library as anything other than a reading room, and this should include all students and practitioners as well as a research worker, will need to refer to this little book. It will tell them how to use the catalogue, and will explain how books are classified and arranged. From it they can learn something of how to collect pertinent references and a little of the extensive and comprehensive techniques available to those attempting to keep abreast of published work in even a narrow field. They will also learn how to cite references in scientific papers and will appreciate why something more than the author's surname and a book title is nowadays required.

J. E. M.